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THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS.

From the Original in the Possession of the Virginia Historical Society.

[It is very creditable to the interest in history which was felt by some Eighteenth Century Virginians that there should have been made during that period, two such compilations as the Randolph Manuscript, belonging to this Society and its counterpart, the Bland Manuscript, in the Library of Congress. Most of the manuscripts relating to Virginia history, which have come down from the colonial period are official records made or copied by the clerks of the various branches of government, in the routine of their work, or else are the original reports, letters, &c., of the officers of government. The two volumes which have been named, were, on the contrary, compiled for the express purpose of providing material for a history of Virginia. It is not known that any similar collections exist in regard to the other colonies.

The Randolph Manuscript is plainly an Eighteenth Century copy of the Bland; but there is no positive evidence as to the persons for whom either compilation was made. It seems quite probable that one copy was made for Sir John Randolph, but either may have been compiled originally for Benjamin Harrison, of "Berkeley," (who, not very long before his death in 1710, obtained permission of the Governor and Council to make extracts from the records), William Byrd, or Richard Bland.

Nothing is known of the manner in which the volume now known as the Randolph Manuscript, came into the possession of John Randolph, of Roanoke; but it is evident that this volume and the two containing copies of the records of the Virginia Company, which were also his property, had been made at the same time and for the same person. When in

Mr. Randolph's possession, the Randolph Manuscript was used by Burk and Hening, and styled by them "Ancient Records, Vol. III. It is a vellum bound volume of 554 pages, and contains John Randolph, of Roanoke's armorial bookplate, together with the date "1759" (written, of course, before the book was in Mr. Randolph's possession), on the inside of the front cover.

The compilation has been made with great judgment and includes much material of most essential value to the Virginia historian. The value of the contents of the volume is best shown by the fact that so large a proportion has been already printed. It has been determined now to print in this Magazine, all the unpublished parts, including even the smallest paragraph, and at the same time, to give references to the places where the parts already printed may be found. In this way the entire contents of the volume will be made generally accessible.

After the sale of the library of John Randolph in 1845, the three manuscript volumes of Virginia records remained in the hands of his executor, Judge William Leigh. About 1866, Judge Leigh delivered these books to Conway Robinson, Esq., presumably for the Virginia Historical Society, of which Mr. Robinson was a most influential and active member. The Society had not then, or for a number of years afterwards, in Mr. Robinson's opinion, any proper place for the preservation of such valuable manuscripts. In July, 1894, the volumes were sent to the Society by Mr. Robinson's family. At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held July 7, 1894, the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. P. A. Bruce, reported that he had received from Mr. Robinson's heirs, three manuscript volumes relating to the early history of Virginia. The resolution of thanks adopted by the Committee shows that the three volumes were the two containing the records of the Virginia Company, and a third, which is now known as the Randolph Manuscript.

Miss Kingsbury in her *Introduction to the Records of the London Company*, pp. 48-54, has an interesting notice of this volume.

It is possible that a few paragraphs which will be printed, may already be in print. It has been impossible, even if it were worth while, to trace every small extract.]

THE FIRST CHARTER TO THE PROPRIETORS OF CAROLINA.

[To Clarendon, Albemarle, Craven, &c.]

THE SECOND CHARTER TO THE PROPRIETORS OF CAROLINA.

[June 30, 17th Charles II.]

THE CHARTER TO MARYLAND.

[June 20, 8th Charles I.]

THE LAST CHARTER TO NEW ENGLAND.

[October 7th, 3d William and Mary.]

THE CHARTER TO PENNSYLVANIA.

[March 4, 1681.]

THE CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES GRANTED BY MR. PENN TO

THE FREEHOLDERS AND INHABITANTS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OCTOBER THE 28th, 1701.

A COPY OF PART OF THE DEEDS AND PATENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

THE LAST CHARTER FOR THE NORTHERN NECK¹.

James the 2d by the Grace of God of England, Scotland,

¹The Northern Neck, of Virginia, was probably at first supposed to include only the peninsula, between the Potomac and Rappahannock, up to the head of tidewater; but under the construction finally given the Culpepper-Fairfax grant, it included the present counties of Northumberland, Lancaster, Richmond, Westmoreland, Stafford, King George, Prince William, Fairfax, Loudoun, Fauquier, Culpepper, Madison, Page, Shenandoah, and Frederick in Virginia, and Jefferson, Berkeley, Hardy, Hampshire and Morgan in West Virginia.

France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c: To all whome these presents shall come Greeting, Whereas, our late Royal Brother of blessed memory by his Letters Patents

This sect on of Virginia at an early date attracted the attention of persons desirous of obtaining a great amount of land in the Colony. In 1639, the Somers Islands Company, petitioned the King for a grant of the lands between the Rappahannock and Potomac, as a compensation for the small size of their own colony, (*Va. Magazine, Historical and Biog.*, XII, 396). No response appears to have been made to this petition; but Charles II, while in exile, issued letters patent, dated at St. Germain on Ley, September 18, 1650, granting all the country between the Rappahannock and Potomac, and up to their heads, to Ralph, Lord Hopton, Henry, Lord Jermyn, afterwards Earl of St. Albans; John, Lord Culpepper; Sir John Berkeley, afterwards Lord Berkeley, of Stratton; Sir William Morton, afterwards one of the justices of the King's Bench; Sir Dudley Wyatt and Thos. Culpeper. No copy of this patent is known to the writer; but it is recited in later ones. Sir Dudley Wyatt came to Virginia to look after the interests of the Patentees; but died in 1651, and as the Colony was soon after surrendered to the Parliament no further action was taken at this time. The patent is said to have been renewed by Charles II, in 1662; but probably there was no new grant. On pages 84, 85 of the Report of the Virginia Commissioners on the Maryland and Virginia boundary line (Richmond, 1873) is the abstract of a letter from the King, dated August 3, 1663 to the Governor of Virginia, describing the original grant, and stating that the original letters patent had miscarried (been lost), and that the patentees had assigned their rights for a term of years to Sir Humphly Hooke, and others. The Virginia government was to give these persons aid and assistance. There is a copy of this letter in the *De Jarnette Papers* (Va. State Library) No. 80.

On May 8, 1669, as some of the original patentees were dead, and others had sold their interests, the King issued a new grant of the Northern Neck, to the Earl of St. Albans, Lord Berkeley, Sir William Morton and John Tretheway. There is a copy of this patent in *De Jarnette Papers*, No. 94. Subsequently Thomas, Lord Culpeper, son of Lord Culpeper, became the owner by purchase, of the rights of the other grantees, and on September 27, 1688, James II, issued to him the patent here printed. After being held for a time by Lord Culpeper's widow, and by his daughter and heiress, Katherine, who Married Thomas, Lord Fairfax, the great property came, in 1722, to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, son of the last named, who was the last owner,

under the Great Seal of England bearing Date at Westminster the eight's day of May, in the one and twentieth year of his Reign, for the consideration therein express'd, did Give Grant and Confirm unto Henry Earl of St. Albans, John L'd Berkeley, Sir William Morton and John Trethway their Heirs and Assigns forever. All that entire Tract Territory or parcell of Land Scituate lying and being in America, and Bounded by and within the heads of the Rivers Tappahannock alias Rappahannock & Quenough or Patowmeck Rivers, the courses of the said Rivers as they are commonly called and known by the Inhabitants and Descriptions of those parts and Chesapeake Bay, together with the Rivers themselves and all the Islands within the Banks of those Rivers; And Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees, Ways, Waters, Rivers, Ponds, Pools, Watercourses, Fishings, Streams, Havens, Port, Harbors, Creeks, Wracks, of Sea Fish, Royal Deer, wild Beasts and Fowls of what nature or kind soever, Mines of Gold and Silver Lead Tinn Iron and Copper, And Quarries of Stone and Coal which then were, or at any time after should be had comeing being ariseing renewing accrewing found or taken within the Bounds and Precincts aforesaid. Together with the Royalties of Hawking and Hunting for themselves their Heirs and Assigns, Servants and Tenants in and upon the Lands and Premises aforesaid, in and upon every part and parcell thereof, Saveing Excepting and Reserving to himself his Heirs and Successors one full fifth part of Gold

and died at Greenway Court, Frederick county, Virginia, March 12, 1782.

See *William and Mary Quarterly*, VI, 222-226, for a valuable account of the Northern Neck and its proprietors; Kercheval's *History of the Valley* (edition 1902) pp. 156-173, including report of C. J. Faulkner; the briefs of John Howard, Esq., in the case of Morris and others *vs.* the United States (in U. S. Supreme Court); *Calendar of Virginia State Papers*, I, 223-231, 239-241.

The Northern Neck was never a palatinate. Except in regard to escheated lands, this section was as fully under the civil and military control of the government at Jamestown and Williamsburg as any other part of the Colony.

Mines or Gold oar, and one full tenth part of all Silver Mines and Silver Oar thereafter to be had or found within the said Tract or Territory of Land. To have hold and enjoy all the said Tract Territory or Portion of Land, and all and Singular other the Premises, with their and every of their Appurtenances thereby granted or mentioned or intended to be granted, Except as before is Excepted unto the said Henry Earl of S't. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Sir William Morton and John Trethway, their Heirs and Assigns for ever. To their only Use and behoof and to no other Use Intent or purpose whatsoever, Yielding and paying therefore yearly on the Feast of St. John Baptist to Him his Heirs and successors, the Summ of Six Pounds thirteen Shillings and four pence, at the Receipts of James Towne in the Dominion of Virginia, in Lew of all Services and demands whatsoever. As by the same Letters Patents amongst several other Grants, Powers, Authoritys, Privileges, Licences, Clawses and Provisoes therein Contain'd, Relation being thereunto had more fully and at large it doth and may appear, In which among several other things there is particularly inserted this Provisoe following Provided also, that as to so much and such part and parts of the Premises hereby intended to be Granted as within the time and Space of One and Twenty Years now next coming shall not be possessed Inhabited or Planted at or by the means or procurement of the said Henry Earl of St. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Sir William Morton and John Trethway their Heirs and Assigns these Presents and the Grant hereby made shall be determined and be void. And We Our Heirs and Successors may dispose thereof to any other Person or Persons whatsoever anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. And whereas the said Henry Earl of St. Albans, John Lord Berkeley, Sir William Morton and John Trethway their Heirs and Assigns have by good and Sufficient Conveyance and assurance in the Law for Valuable Consideration Sold Conveyed and Assured the said whole Tract Territory and Portion of Land and all and singular the Premisses, and every part and parcell thereof, And all

their Estate Right Title and Interest therein, Together with the said Letters Patents unto Thomas Lord Culpepper eldest Son and Heir of John late Lord Culpepper deceased his Heirs and Assigns for ever, who is thereby become Sole Owner and Proprietor thereof in Fee Simple to whom We are willing to give all due Encouragement and Assistance by Confirming and Englarging the said Letters Patents and releasing the last before mentioned Provisoe. Now know Ye that We for and in Consideration of the many faithfull and Acceptable Services done unto Our late Royal Father and Brother of Blessed Memory by the said John Lord Culpepper, as also by the said Thomas Lord Culpepper to Our said Royal Brother and our Self, all along from time to time, and for divers other good Causes and Considerations, Us thereunto Especially moveing of Our Especial Grace certain Knowledge and Meer Motion have Given Granted and Confirmed, and by these Presents for Us Our Heirs and Successors Do Give Grant and Confirm unto the said Thomas Lord Culpepper all that Entire Tract Territory or Parcell of Land Situate lying and being in Virginia, in America, and Bounded by and within the first Heads or Springs of the Rivers Tappanannock alias Rappahannock and Quenough, Alias Potowmeck Rivers the Courses of the said Rivers from their said first Heads or Springs as they are commonly called, and known by the Inhabitants and Discriptions of those Parts and the Bay of Chesapaiock Together with the said Rivers themselves. And all the Islands within the uttermost banks thereof, And the Sail of all and Singular the Premises, and all Lands Woods Underwoods Timber and Trees, Ways, Mountains, Swamps, Marshes, Waters, Rivers, Pounds, Pools, Lakes, Water Courses, Fishings, Streams, Havens, Ports, Harbours, Bays, Creeks and Ferrys, with all sorts of Fish as well Whales Sturgeons and other Royal Fishes as all other whatsoever, Wrecks of Sea Flotson, Jetson and Lagon. And all sorts of Deers wild Beasts and Fowl of what nature or kind soever, and all and all manner of Deodands Goods of Felons and Fugitives Treasures Trove Waifers Strays Fines Forfeitures Estates

Advoiosons Royaltys and Hereditaments whatsoever with all Mines of Gold and Silver Lead Tinn Iron and Copper. And all Quarries of Stone and Cole within the Limits and Precincts aforesaid, which now are, or at any time or times hereafter shall be had comeing being ariseing growing, renewing accruing found or taken within the Bounds Limitts Precincts or Pleaces aforesaid Saveing Excepting and Reserving to Us Our Heirs and Successors one full fifth part of all Gold Mines or Gold Oar, and one full tenth part of all Silver Mines and Silver Oar now being or hereafter to be had or found within the said Tract or Territory of Land, to have hold and enjoy all the said entire Tract Territory or Portion of Land, and every part and parcell thereof. And all and Singular other the Premisses with their and every of their Appurtinances hereby Granted or mentioned or Intended to be Granted, Except as before is Excepted to the said Thomas Lord Culpepper his Heirs and Assigns for ever to his and their only Use and Behoof and to no other Use Intent or Purpose whatsoever. Yeilding and paying therefore Yearly from henceforth on the Feast of St. John Baptist to Our Heirs and Successors the Summ of Six Pounds Thirteen Shillings and fourpence at the Receipt of James Town in Our Colony of Virginia, in Lew of all Services and Demands whatsoever the first Payment thereof to be made on the Feast day of St. John Baptist next ensuing the Day of the Date of these Presents. And we do hereby for Us Our Heirs and Successors further Give Grant Ratify and Confirm to the said Thomas Lord Culpepper His Heirs and Assigns for ever, All & Singular the Grants, Powers, Authoritys, Privelidges, Licences and Clauses in the said herein before recited Letters Patents mentioned Granted or conveyed, in as large and Ample Manner to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever as if the same and every of them had been particularly Granted and expressed in these Our Letters Patents. Except only the abovementioned Provisoe. And We do further of Our Special Grace certain Knowledge and meer Motion for Us Our Heirs and Successors fully and Absolutely for ever Release and dis-

charge the abovementioned Provisoe and every part thereof, and every Matter and thing therein contained, in as large and Ample Manner to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as if the same had never been made hereby declareing the same to be Null and Void. And the said Thomas Lord Culpepper his Heirs and Assigns and the Tract Territory and Premisses and every part thereof to be for ever freed cleared and discharged from the same, So and in such manner that the said Thomas Lord Culpepper His Heirs and Assigns may freely and absolutely Enter into, Have Hold Occupy and Possess and Enjoy the said Tract or Territory. And all and Singular other the Premisses freed and discharged of the said Provisoe and all Right Title and Equity thereupon to be had in as large ample and Beneficial Manner to all Intents and purposes as if the same Provisoe had been never had or made any thing in the said recited Letters Patents or any thing therein or herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. And We do for Us Our Heirs and Successors fully and absolutely release and Discharge the said Thomas Lord Culpepper on his Heirs and Assigns, And the said Tract Territory and Premisses and every part thereof from all Arrears of the said Rent of Six pounds Thirteen Shillings and four pence, due at any time before the day of the Date hereof, And from all other Claims and Demands whatsoever, Except what is in these Presents Excepted and Reserved to Us Our Heirs and Successors. And We do hereby for Us Our Heirs and Successors Straitly Charge and Command the Governour and Council of Virginia now and for the time being, And all Judges Sheriffs Escheators and other Officers whatsoever Now and for the time being, in Our said Colony, Severally and Respectively that they or any of them do not intermeddle with the Disposal or Disturb the said Thomas Lord Culpepper His Heirs or Assigns, in the full and quiet Enjoyment of the afore mentioned Tract Territory or any part thereof, or of the hereby Granted Escheats Advowsons Royalties and Premises or any of them, But that they and every of them in their Respective places and Sta-

tions be Aiding and Assisting to Him the said Thomas Lord Culpepper His Heirs and Assigns in and about the same, and in the Execution of all and Singular the Grants Powers and Authoritys hereby Granted and Confirmed or mentioned or Intended to be hereby Granted and Confirmed according to our Royal Intent and Meaning herein before Declared. And lastly we do for Us Our Heirs and Successors declare and Grant that these Our Letters Patents or the Inrolement thereof shall be in and by all things firm Valid Sufficient and Effectual in the Law according to the Tenure and true Meaning of the same Notwithstanding the not describing and Setting forth or not rightly and truely describing or setting forth of the said Tract Territory or Parcell of Land, or any other the Premises hereby granted, or of the Buttings, Boundarys or Situation of the same, or of any part thereof, or of any Tenents Farmers or Occupiers of tht Premises or any part thereof, or any other defect Omission Nonrecital Misrecital Incertainly or Insuffiency in these Our Letters Patents, or any Act Statute Ordinance Provision Usage Customs Restrictions or any other Matter Cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And altho' express mention of the true Yearly Value or certainty of the Premises or any of them or any other Gifts or Grants by Us or by any of Our Progenitors or Predecessors heretofore made to the said Thomas Lord Culpepper in these Presents is not made, or any Statute Act Ordinance Provision Proclamation or Restriction heretofore had made Enacted Ordained or Provided, or any other Matter Cause or thing Whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding In Witness whereof We have Caused these Our Letters to be made Patents. Witness Our Self at Westminister the 27th day of September in the 4th Year of Our Reign By Writ of Privy Seal.

Pigott.

THE FIRST CHARTER TO THE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA BY KING
JAMES THE FIRST.

[Printed, *Hening*, I, 57-66, and elsewhere.]

ARTICLES INSTRUCTIONS AND ORDERS MADE SET DOWN AND ESTABLISHED THE TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR REIGN OF ENGLAND FRANCE AND IRELAND THE FOURTH [&c., &c.]

[Printed, *Hening*, I, 57-66, and elsewhere.]

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN BY WAY OF ADVICE BY US WHOM IT HAS PLEASED THE KING'S MAJESTY TO APPOINT TO THE COUNCIL FOR THE INTENDED VOYAGE TO VIRGINIA TO BE OBSERVED BY THOSE CAPTAINS AND COMPANY WHICH ARE SENT AT THIS PRESENT TO PLANT THERE.

[Printed, Neill's *Virginia Company*, 8-14. At the suggestion of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, the final clause of these instructions has been adopted as one of the inscriptions on the monument erected by the United States at Jamestown Island. This clause is as follows: "Lastly and chiefly the way to prosper and achieve good success is to make yourselves all of one mind for the good of your Country and your own, and to serve and fear God, the Giver of all Goodness, for every plantation which our Heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted out."]

CERTAIN ORDERS AND DIRECTIONS CONCEIVED AND SET DOWN THE TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER IN THE YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR SOVEREIGN LORD KING JAMES [&c., &c.]

[Printed, Brown's *Genesis* I, 75-79.]

AN ORDINANCE AND CONSTITUTION ENLARGING THE NUMBER OF OUR COUNCIL FOR THE TWO SEVERAL COLONIES. [&c.]

[Printed, *Hening*, I, 76-79.]

KING JAMES THE 1ST'S SECOND PATENT TO THE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA.

[Printed, *Hening*, I, 80-98, and elsewhere.]

A PERPETUITY FOR THE FIRST COLONY FOR VIRGINIA DATED
THE TWELFTH OF MARCH 1611.

[The Third Charter Printed, *Hening*, I, 98-110 and elsewhere.]

[EXTRACTS FROM THE VIRGINIA RECORDS², 1617.]

George White pardoned by Governor Argall October 20th 1617 for running away to the Indians with his Arms and Ammunition which fact deserves Death according to the Express Articles and Laws of this Colony in that Case provided and Established and for which Offences he stands liable to the censure of a Marshall's Court. Under Seal Colony October 20th 1617.

Anthony Edwards for Stealing a prisoner Woman, for which he was liable to the Censure of a Marshall's Court.

Henry Potter for stealing a Calf and running to Indians, Death.

The others the same Crimes.

Several Commissioners to trade to the North parts of Virginia and for Commanders of the Several Hundreds.

Certain Reasons touching the most convenient times and seasons of the Year for the magazine Ship³ to set forth for England towards Virginia.

To come out in June and be here in September a temperate time then is the Harvest of Corn and Tobacco and one Man may tend and keep as much as two can House and Cure after September. Wind blowing at Northwest will make a long passage.

Weather after September so inconstant that Goods cannot be Landed or Shipped without hazard or Damage.

²The miscellaneous papers published in this installment, relate to the administration of Samuel Argall, lieutenant or deputy governor, which lasted from April 9, 1617 to April 9, 1619. See Brown's *First Republic*, pp. 253-289.

³The Magazine ship was that sent to supply the "Magazine," the Company's store.

Because few Taylors the People won't get their Cloaths time enough for Winter.

You'll then have the best Tobacco, the bad not then ready.

Your Ships may get home by Candlemas, before East India Ships set out which will help the speedy Venting the Tobacco.

If the Ships don't come before March (our seed Time) we can't Afford time to attend Magazine.

For want of Boats it will be fourteen days loss to a man in Transporting goods in which time he may lose all his Tobacco and Corn.

If the Ships return after April then the heat of the Hold will hurt the Tobacco.

Furnish your Magazine with more than for the present and let a Continual Trade be on foot and then at the Arrival of your Shipping you'll have Commodities ready and they will be soon dispatched.

If you grant more such Comisions for General Trade as you have done to Captain Martin you'll overthrow your Magazine. Confer with the Bearer Mr. Dade who has had a Year's Experience and can satisfie you in all points.

Recorded per Joseph [John, he usually signed "Jo"] Rolff Secretary and Recorder General.

Governor Argall's Letters to the Council for Virginia without Date Earnestly desires to give up his place. He is glad he is freed from the Magazine Business. Let's them know they have affronted him by Joyning the Cape Merchant⁴ with him in equal trust. No such thing as Idleness now, you won't be overburdened with Tobacco or any other Commodity because Tobacco is low and the Goods high prized if the people fall upon Hemp or other Comodity it will be even as with Tobacco, you have wholly discouraged them. They are forced to tend Old Ground for want of

⁴Cape Merchant, the agent in charge of the Company's store, and therefore, also, a sort of Colonial treasurer.

Tools that he expected three Shillings per pound for Tobacco he sold Cattle for and had but two and three pence.

A Letter sent to Governour Argall by the Citizens of Bermuda hundred^s came to hand the 27th of November 1617 Signed by Recorder [John Rolfe] and nine others. Citizens Claim West and Shireley Hundred as belonging to them and refuse to let Captain Madison clear there according to Order from the Governor.

30th of November 1617 Governor answers that he will not infringe their Rights being a member of that City himself, but begs that the Colony Servants may stay there this Year.

Governor Orders the Commander of Kiquotan not to let Sailors go ashore or People come a board because when the Sailors heard of a Man's Death they Imbezelled their goods sent them.

Order to send to him on any Ships arival. 3rd February 1617.

[GOVERNOR ARGALL TO THE VIRGINIA COMPANY.]

10th of March 1617 The Governor tells the Company in what a ruinous condition he found the Colony by the carelessness of the people and lawless living and how he has improved almost every thing. That the Citizens of Bermuda Hundred claims the Priviledges granted them which he can't refuse,

^sBermuda Hundred, in the present county of Chesterfield at the junction of the James and Appomattox, was, at the time of the first settlement, the site of the village of the Appomattox Indians. About Christmas, 1611, Sir Thomas Dale, attacked them here, drove them off, and two years later commenced the founding of "Bermuda City." By a special agreement the planters here were to be absolutely free from all service due the Company after three more years. There were other special privileges in the patent granted to Bermuda by Dale. Hamor stated that he would insert this patent in his *True Relation*; but did not do so. The first free farmers of Virginia lived here; and it was a place of much importance in the Colony until the Massacre of 1622, when almost all of its inhabitants were killed.

and he therefore can't force the Artificers to follow their Arts to the great Prejudice of the Colony. None hereafter to be made free of the Colony till bound to follow their Trades. Ship Carpenters are contented to serve without the wages agreed for, all Artificers sent upon Wages he undertakes to pay here. Corn don't answer his Expectation, desires but fifty Men to be sent. Indians so poor can't pay their Debts and Tribute.

Powhawtan goes from place to place visiting his Country taking his pleasure in good friendship with us, laments his Daughter's Death but glad her Child is living; so doth Opac-hancano, both want to see him but desires that he may be stronger before he returns.

Want Cloaths and Tools sent here. Ground will hold out but three Years and can't clear more for want of Tools. Ploughs set to work for wheat Barley pease hemp Flax &c. hath planted Mulberry trees. Mr. Lambert⁶ hath found out that Tobacco cures better on lines than in heaps and desires lines be sent. Last Summer a great Mortality among Us, far greater among the Indians and a murrain among the Deer, desires Orders for Mr. Wickham and Mr. Maycock⁷ a Cambridge Scholar and a person to read to Mr. Wickham (his eyes being dim). desires another Governor to be sent.

All desire the Lord La war (who is our Lord Governor) to return to his Government where he'll find all things in good Order and prosperity.

By Instructions from the Lord Lawar Lord Governor and Captain General of Virginia Argal makes Nathaniel West, Captain of the Lord Generals Company.

⁶Thomas Lambert, who made this important discovery, afterwards lived in Lower Norfolk county, and gave his name to Lambert's Point.

⁷William Wickham, who probably had only deacon's orders, and Samuel Macock, a planter, who was appointed to the Council in 1619. On account of the lack of ministers, Mr. Macock had evidently been in charge of a parish. Both men are highly spoken of by contemporaries.

William Cradock Provost Marshall his Commission shows his duty which no other Commission does.

PROCLAMATIONS OR EDICTS.

[Printed in part, from the Robinson Notes, this Magazine, XIII, p. 395. The three remaining orders are here printed.]

None to go aboard the Ship lying at Jamestown without the Governors leave.

No trade with the Perfidious Savages nor familiarity lest they discover our Weakness. 10th May 1618.

Every person to go to Church Sundays and Holy days or lye neck and heels on the Corps du Guard the Night following and be a Slave the week following Second Offence a Month third a Year and a Day. 10th May 1618.

WARRANTS.

To three or four to Examine Witnesses and report to the Governor.

To Masters of Ships not to let their Sailors go a shore or talk with the people at Kiqnoughtan.

To some persons to trade with Indians.

To the Ranger of the Forest at Kiqotan to take up Indians Spies and Hogstealers contrary to Articles of peace.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Divers Cattle were given to the Captains and others with the female Increase in lieu of their places and now absolutely sold. 15th November 1617.

(TO BE CONTINUED)